Tribune.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1894.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

CHINA'S COSTLY DEFEAT.

Vol. LIV No. 17,423.

TWO TRANSPORTS WERE LOST THE STEAMER TOONAN SUNK WITH

ALL ON BOARD. JAPAN'S ACTIVITY LARGELY DUE TO THE

LOAN-OFFICIAL JAPANESE STATE-MENT ON THE RECENT ENGAGE-MENT-THE CONTEST WILL

BE A NAVAL WAR

that the steamer Toonan, owned by the Chinese It is said that there were 1,100 Chinese soldiers on board the steamer Kow Shung, which was sunk by the Japanese batteries. Some of these are reported to have been saved, but it is said

transports have reached the Yaloo River and landed their troops without mishap. These proops have joined the Corean forces, The activity of the Japanese operations is sup posed to have been incited by the desire of the vernment to achieve some successes before the

general elections, which take place in August. it is assumed that Japan will readily arrange terms of peace after the elections. The Chinese Government having made inquiries in London as to the price which could be secured for a Chinese loan of several million pounds, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank made an offer to the Government at Peking to take the whole joan, but the Government replied that it was not

All the Chinese Trading Company's steamers here and all merchant steamers coming in were ordered this morning to remain in this port until further orders from Tien-Tain.

Yokohama, July 28 .- The following official statement of the recent engagement between the Chinese and Japanese warships has been issued by the Japanese Government:

London, July 28 .- A dispatch received from Tien-Tsin by the Chinese Legation here says that the King of Corea was captured by the Japanese on July 23. The Chinese Minister regards this as explanatory of the collision which occurred at Seoul between the palace guards and Japanese

'The Pall Mall Gazette" publishes an interview with a Government official who spent many years in Japan. He expresses the opinion that eventually a naval war and predicts that the side holding the chief ports of Corea-Gensan, Port Lazaref, Fusan and Chemulpo-will control the country. If Japan succeeds in sweeping the Chinese out of those waters she will hold the key to the whole situation. It will be impossible China to send troops overland, and when be able to hold it unless Russia interferes.

A telegram of to-day's date was received at he Foreign Office this morning from the British onsul at Peking, but there was nothing in it to indicate that war had been declared or that there had been any fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops. The Foreign Office at once telegraphed to the Consul, instructing him to obtain an official dental or confirmation of the

The Chinese Minister here had an interview with the Earl of Kimberley at the Foreign Office official knowledge that hostilities had begun. The Minister asked Lord Kimberley to continue the good offices of Great Britain in the interest

Rome, July 28 .- A dispatch from Tokio says: The Italian Minister, acting in concert with the British Minister, has presented to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs the proposals made by the Chinese looking to a settlement of affairs in Corea. These proposals will be considered by the dayanese Government, which has reserved its reply.

WHY THE CHINESE DEFERRED ACTION. MEN-OF-WAR AT CHEMULPO-FOREIGN OFFICERS

Vancouver, B. C., July 28 .- A dispatch from Chemulpo, under date of July 5, giving the latest ad-vices received at Yokohama, said:

The Chinese appear to be holding from action in Core for various reasons one of which is probably the festival in honor of the Empress Dowager's sixtleth birthday. On July 4 the Japanese ship Omi, now an armel cruiser, arrived with about 800 troops, who were landed. The men-of-war in port now comprise one Chinese Armstrong cruiser, the Japanese Yaeyama and Mushani, the French Inconstant, the Russian Koreetz and the British trulier Archer.

The cities of Hankow and Woo Chang, in the province of Nupehare, are guarded by four sloops of war owned by Viceroy Chang, of the province.

A telegram was received at Tokio from Tien Tsin

A telegram was received at Tokio from Tien Tsin July 11, to the effect that the Chinese Gove ment proposes to engage English officers for the Navy and German officers for the Army.

JAPAN'S CHANCES OF VICTORY. HER PROPLE SAID TO BE BETTER PREPARED

FOR WAR THAN THOSE OF CHINA. vashington, July 28.-An official of one of the Oriental legations here, who is well-informed on the present conditions of both Japan and China, to-day in conversation said that in the event of room for difference of opinion as to which

Japan does not propose to carry on a war of conpest. Japan could, however, hold Corea against
clina, but will not do so, and has disavowed any
sch intention. Every man in Japan between the
sa of eighteen and forty-dive years has to serve
wen years in the army. He first serves with the
siors and then with the first and second reserves
repetively. Every man in the country has, at some
the in his life, had military training. China, on
the other hand, is weak from the very fact that
the is so immensely large. There is nothing like
a close union between the present dynasty and the
reple, and the reigning powers may be overthrown
at any time. The present dynasty is Mongolian,
and the full-blooded Chinese of Southern and Cenral China would not view with any displeasure its
evertarow and the substitution of a dynasty of
China it is forgotten that the reigning
tynasty is very weak and that on several occasions
it has come very near being overthrown, and that
the mercy of the Power that effected it.

Japan, he said, had manifested a disposition to Japan does not propose to carry on a war of co

Japan, he said, had manifested a disposition to free to an equitable settlement of the present con-foreray. It was not Japan, but China, which had spected all the overtures made by other Govern-

One of the attaches of the Japanese Legation are the published story that the position of the Japanese residents in Shanghal is precarious and that they are leaving the city is inaccurate. He says that the Japanese, together with the other foreign redents of Shanghal, live in a place separated fresidents of Shanghal, live in a place separated from the native city and are guarded by Sikh police, whose number is amply sufficient to Possar received at the legation by the last mail. Including English, Japanese and other foreign newspapers published at the treaty ports, represent that the sentiment in support of the Government's present policy among the Japanese people is unanimous, leastly and cordial. This would indicate, according to the statement at the legation, that there is no foundation for the rumor that Japan may have to contend with internal dissensions in a war with

WAR FERVOR IN JAPAN.

A CONFLICT WITH CHINA EXTREMELY

THE NATION ABLE TO PUT 500,000 MEN IN THE FIELD-CONDITION OF THE TREASURY-CHINESE MINISTERS WITH ONE EXCEP-TION PAYORED WAR-THE TROOPS

She brings advices which indicate that war between China and Japan would be extremely popular in the latter country. Applications for service as volunteers are pouring in from all parts of the Empire, but as there was no necessity for volunteers, the applications were not entertained. It is officially stated that Japan ases of illness, and those of a light character, and recovered immediately. Not a case of illness had occurred among the troops at Seoul.

It is the Japanese custom for half the regular

home. At the call to arms these omfort of the troops abroad, has contributed cigarettes and wine in abundance.

Japan by the Chinese Government. Some are to instructions from the Chinese consul they do not go outside the settlement

able surplus in the treasury is 14,000,000 yen, all which the Government can employ. This thinks there is no fear of specie leaving the coun-

the enlargeme method of raising the campaign funds, and that

in obedience to a decree of the Emperor to re-port upon the course to be pursued by China in Corea, a rather heated debate is reported to have port upon the course to be pursued by China in Corea, a rather heated debate is reported to have taken place, the only member openly advocating "peace at any price" being the Prince of Ching. The rest of the Ministers of the Yamen strongly denounced what they termed the "perfidious audacity of the Japanese Government," and decided, with the above-named exception, to counst the Emperor not to give way one tota or else China would become more than ever the laughing-stock of 'he world. Had Japan, it is argued, refrained from sending so many troops, and had waited to confer with China first, there would have been no trouble in reaching a complete understanding about Corea, and China would have given up a great deal to satisfy Japanese ambitton, but Japan's action denoted contempt of China, and this China could not submit to. The consequence was that His Majesty has recalled Hi Chang Ying Hoan, the selected envoy to Corea, and a Grand Council special courier was immediately dispatched to transmit the edict of recall.

CHINESE TROOPS IN COREA. The "Hupao" says that Admiral Kuo Pao Chang, one of the so-called Talping fire-eaters, has been appointed to the chief command of the Nan Yang fleet. It is alleged in Shanghai that the Empress Dowager, being consulted about the Corean affair, replied that there must be no question about birthday celebrations when China's Corean affair, replied that the color about birthday celebrations when China's honor is at stake; that a large army must be at once sent to protect China's tributary, and that the celebration fund might be used for war purposes if necessary. The force of Chinese troops in Corea was said to be fifteen battalions, or about 8,000 men. The Japanese press considers that this greatly underestimates the real number, placing it at about 19,000. The Chinese troops, before marching on the disturbed districts, issued insolent proclamations. Pretexts were made for refusing Japanese messages at the Corean telegraph offices, while Chinese messages were transmitted as usual, although the wires were said to be down. The Japanese military authorities took active measures to construct a separate line between Seoul and Fusan and in five days had it completed. The Japanese forces in Corea are not in direct telegraph communication with Tokio.

Several adventurous Japanese war correspondents made a voyage in a small Corean boat from

Tokio.
Several adventurous Japanese war correspondents made a voyage in a small Corean boat from Inchhon to Nal Tong, a roadstead near A-San, the headquarters of the Chinese forces. A Chinese naval officer of inferior rank forbade them either to land or to put to sea again, and then returned to a Chinese vessel lying in the harbor. Meanwhile a large number of Coreans collected about the war correspondents, and gave much information as to the strength of the Chinese forces, etc., after which the Japanese made off for Inchhon again, in spite of the Chinese officer's warning to the contrary.

again, in spite of the Chinese officer's warning to the contrary.

Flight hundred rifles landed in A-San by a Chinese transport are to arm Chinese soldiers living in Corea disguised in civilian dress. "The North China Daily News," says; "The Nanking Viceroy has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in London to urge haste in the construction of the four torpedy-boat destroyers ordered from England and Germany last spring and also to see if there are any ironciads and cruisers ready to be launched or lying idle in critical country which can be bought for the fleet immediately. The Viceroy LI is said to have sent a similar telegram on behalf of the Pei Yang fleet.

fleet.

Before war was declared China proposed to
Japan that both countries simultaneously evacuate Corea. To this Japan would not agree,
ate Corea and demanded a joint occupation and administration with China in Corea,
pation and administration with China in Corea,
with the right to introduce important reforms.

Water Valley, Miss. July 28.—A hallstorm of unusual severity swept over the northern section of
the State Thursday night. The stones were enor
mous, and fell so thick and fast that ditches of
plantations were jammed and lowlands flooded. The
damage to crops is incalculable.

To this China would not agree, though the Chinese Viceroy, IA Hung Chang, was anxious to preserve peace if this could be done without loss of honor to China."

loss of henor to China."

The Japanese newspapers say that whatever Powers may hereafter offer to mediate at the solicitation of China, Japan will never consent to abandon the policy she has thus far pursued with unflinching resolution.

His Excellency Lui Ming Chaun has been nominated commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in Corea, with full power to act independently of any reference to Peking or Tien-Tsin. Lui Ming Chaun is regarded as one of China's greatest generals. He first distinguished himself fighting against the Taipings and later gained Vancouver, B. C., July 28—The Canadian
Pacific steamship Empress of India, from Hong

> FLAG-LIEUTENANT COX'S VIEWS. HE THINKS WAR WILL YET BE AVERTED-JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM TO CHINA EVACUA-

TION OF CHENJIL

Victoria, B. C., July 28.-Among the passengers of tenant Cox, the Flag-Lieutenant of the Baltimore on the Empress of India that in spite of recet as partially to assure the other Nations of the East

non has already begun the reforms in the Core the peace and welfare of the Orient, and which furnish the excuse for the action she has already

Japanese papers announce that the Cabinet coun

cil has been held day after day for some time though no definite decision was arrived at until th

EXPECTING CHINA AND JAPAN TO RAIS LOANS

London, July 28.-The expectation on the Stock Exchange is that if there should be genuine war

NO OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE HERE OF WAR Consuls of the two countries late yesterday. called there yesterday, and information as to wher

method of raising the campaign funds, and that this step should be promptly taken. With regard to the settlement of financial matters incidental to the war, "It will be time enough to talk about that when Japan dictates terms to her enough," the "Shimbum" says.

The "North China Dally News" of July 6 published the following telegram from a native correspondent in Feking:

At a Cabinet conclave of the Ministers of the Tsung II Yamen at Peking on July 2, assembled in obedience to a decree of the Emperor to report upon the course to be pursued by China in Corea, a rather heated debate is reported to have crailly was much superior to the field the makes his appearance in public. Now and then he makes his appearance in public his chiral state of the two countries. Mr. Hassing on he said that the Japanese were majority to the field of Emperor to feel to the field of Emperor to feel the course to be pursued by China in Corea, a rather heated debate is reported to have cally was much superior to the field themselves and have gained a strong footnoid. The thing is partive due to the fact that the Government is a despaine one, and there is any time, and the officials are not consist our property. The King is about forty-seven years of the holds himself along from his people. Now and then he makes his appearance in public, not the field of the holds himself along from his people. Now and then he makes his appearance in public, not the holds himself along from his people. Now and then he makes his appearance in public, not the holds himself along from his people. Now and then he makes his appearance in public, not the foreign and the foreign and the security our property. The King is about the dovernment is a despaine one, and there is any time of the footners that the dovernment is a despaine one, and there is any time and the footness that the dovernment is a despaine one, and there is any time. In the footness that the dovernment is a despaine one, and there is any time and the lank the footness that the dovernment is a

It is said in a dispatch that the Japanese Govern-ment has ordered the cruiser Taka-Chino to leave The Taka-Chiho is a sister ship to the Naniwa, one of Japan's most remarkable cruisers, and the vessel on whose lines the American cruiser Charleston was built. She was built at Armstrong's works, England, in 1885, is a twin-screw steel vessel of 1860 tons displacement, 7,500 torse-power, eighteen and three-fourths knots speed, and has a coal supply capable of carrying her 3000 miles at thirteen knots speed, she is fitted with a double bottom under the engines and boilers, and has a protective steel deck varying from two to three inches in thickness. This steel deck has a clean run fore and aft, and its eliges are carried over the side to four feet below the water-line. The armament consists of two 94-theh Armstrong breech-loading rifles, six 6-inch Armstrong guns, two rapid-firing guns and ten machine guns.

JAPAN'S ARMY AND FORTIFICATIONS. The army of Japan numbers 55,000 on a peace the French, with such slight modifications as experience has shown to be necessary. The army has perience has shown to be necessary. The army has been chiefly maintained to preserve civil order in the Empire, no thought of its use in foreign invasion ever having been entertained by Japanese statesmen. The construction of fortresses for coast protection has been tardy, and this has been one of the principal defects of modern Japan. Much money has been spent, however, in the last three years on the new fortifications around Tokio, the capital, and the two strategical entrances to the inland sea of Japan at Simonesaki and Awadji.

MR. STEVENSON STARTS FOR WASHINGTON. Bloomington, Ill., July 28.-Vice-President Steven son left his home in this city this morning for Washington. He has been here about a week.

Chicago, July 28.—Joseph O. Curry, late president of the defunct Chemical National Bank, stands ac-cused in a bill, filed by Receiver Eli C. Tourteiot, of wrongfully converting to his own use large sums. He is also charged with gross carelessness in making big loans to insolvent borrowers. The total amount of money involved is estimated at \$300,000.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S STEP-FATHER ILL. Buffalo, July 23.—Henry E. Perrine, Mrs. Cleve-land's stepfather, is seriously ill at his home in this city. Mrs. Perrine has been telegraphed hasten home from Gray Gables, where she is ving Mrs. Cleveland. FINED FOR WHISTLING IN COURT.

Hartford, Conn., July 28.-Thomas McIntyre, who vesterlay in the police court was sentenced by Judge Harbour to pay \$1 fine and casts and serve five days in jail for contempt of court for involuntarily whisting in court, was released from jail at noon to-day. This morning the money penalty, \$2.25, was quickly raised in penny subscriptions, and, after a long interview with a chizen who expressed his indignation at the sentence, Judge Barbour issued an order to the Sheriff to release McIntyre.

Water Valley, Miss., July 28-A hallstorm of un-

WIPED OUT BY FOREST FIRES W. R. GRACE AND TAMMANY

LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DESTRUCTION TO PROPERTY IN WISCONSIN.

TOWNS SWEPT AWAY, THOUSANDS MADE HOME-LESS AND MILLIONS LOST-APPEALS FOR

3,000 inhabitants on the Wisconsin Central road, f the Wisconsin Central road in this city no but later reports may change the aspect of the

Superintendent Collins, of the Wisconsin Cenroad, said this morning that all the news the prospect was that farther progress of Central Depot, the public school and all th business and dwelling houses are in ruins.

ives at Phillips last night. An investigation is being made to confirm the report, which is prob-

ported to have been drowned. The following telegram has been received at the executive office at Madison to-day from Clarence Snyder, of the State Board of Control, who is at Phillips:

West Superior, Wis., July 28.-Mayor Woodward to-day received the following telegram from

city has been entirely destroyed by fire, g 2,000 people homeless, without food or r. Please take immediate steps to send re-

Fifield asking for aid. Ed. Ensign, a prominent en and children between Fifield and I dercely around them. The Mayor and a committee began gathering supplies to be sent down as soon as a train can get through the flames.

Mr. Bartoe, whose family live at Phillips, received the following message at 6 o'clock from

He is half-crazed with grief, but is unable to send any help. It is feared that many lives are lost, as with the hundreds of women and children in the woods and fires all around them some must perish surely. The tannery and immense lumbering concerns at Phillips are among the ruins, so that the loss will be great. The Cen-tral passenger train which was due here from Milwaukee yesterday is at Chelsea, unable to

The fire came upon Shore's Crossing with terrible rapidity, and residents there lost everything. A dozen bridges on the Omaha line have been burned. At 10 o'clock a welcome rain began failing, the first in some days, but unfortunately lasted but a few minutes, so that it will not put out the fires to any extent. A freight engine with caboose has arrived from Mason, and the worst reports of fire there are confirmed. The town is literally wiped out of existence.

Medical Wis July 28 What is known as

Medford, Wis., July 28.-What is known as Powell's mills, eight miles west of here, sent word yesterday asking for assistance on account of forest fires. The hand engine was dispatched at once with teams, and 100 men went to the at once with teams, and 100 men went to the rescue, and arrived none too soon to save the mill and houses for the time being. Small farmers in the vicinity moved their families and what little they could gather on a wagon and came to the mill-site. For two hours yesterday afternoon 150 men, women and children were confined on five acres of ground, surrounded by one seething mass of flames.

Duluth, Minn., July 28 -A heavy rain fell last night in Duluth and in all the surrounding country, the first for weeks. It has put out in a great measure the forest fires about Duluth, and will have its effect on the Mesaba range and to the west. This morning rain was still

MIRANDA'S ARCTIC PARTY ALARMED.

AFRAID OF HITTING ANOTHER ICEBERG-THE STEAMER PROCEEDS FOR GREENLAND, BUT MAY TURN BACK AT ANY MOMENT.

St. John's, N. F., July 28. The steamer Miranda, with the Cook arctic expedition, resumed her voy-age to Greenland at about 10 o'clock to-night, all her repairs having been completed this afternoon. It is raining and foggy. The Mirada will not make much headway before daylight, owing to the ne cessity of avoiding icebergs, which are still nu-merous along the Newfoundland coast. Indeed, one was visible to-day just off this harbor. The feeling is general here that it will be impossible for the Miranda to get any distance north along the Greenland coast, owing to the immense quan-

Among the Miranda's passengers the apprehension of danger is so great that a meeting of the whole party was held in the ship's saloon this afternoon to consider the advisability of proceeding to Greenland. One plan put forward was for a cruise around Newfoundland, visiting the principal fishing and scenie resorts along her shores, with a subsequent run up the St. Lawrence and visits to Quebec. Montreal and other places, and then a return to New-York. Another plan proposed visiting the British Isles and various Continental ports. All these proposals were debated at length, but it was eventually decided to adhere to the original plan, with the provise of returning when any danger from ice is likely to occur.

The proposed route for the return is through the Straits of Belle Isle, with a call at Sydney. C. B., the expectation being that the Miranda will reach there about September 1. Among the Miranda's passengers the apprehen

THE ONEIDA OFF GRAY GABLES. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 28.-E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida arrived off Gray Gables this forenoon.

THE EX-MAYOR SEEMS READY TO MAKE A DEAL WITH THE WIGWAM

HE LETS FALL SOME SIGNIFICANT REMARKS JUST BEFORE SAILING FOR EUROPE-A DIS-

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace sailed for Europe vesterday on the Cunard steamship Lucania, acers, the Misses Lillias and Louise, and their son. William R. Grace, ir. Many of the ex-Mayor's friends and political followers were at the pier to wish him a safe and pleasant voyage. He found many floral designs awaiting him, which had been sent by devoted admirers. Mr. Grace said that he expected to mingle

business and pleasure together during his

European trip, which might cover seven or eight

branch house in London, in his brother's charge, would visit the Continent and would probably seek recuperation at some of the German space he State let drop a few remarks which will be cently as last May. They may also aid in opening the eyes of the voters of New-York City to the fact that the Republican party is the only one that can be relied upon to make a square, straightforward fight against Tammany

"I hope to be back," quoth the leader of the New-York State Democracy, "by September 22, and in time for the Democratic State Convention," indicating that Mr. Grace has had a pretty straight tip from somebody who knows at what date the Democratic State Convention is to be

"The State Democracy," continued its leader, oracularly, "will send delegates to the Demoeratic State Convention and expects that they will be admitted."

This, it may be remembered, is the same William R. Grace, who declared and reported I want it understood that we are in this fight o defeat and overthrow Tammany Hall, I will never consent to another deal with Tammany Hall, even if it should be the only way to save the Democratic State ticket."

Mr. Grace said yesterday that he was still on the warpath against Tammany, but he was retient about sacrificing the Democratic State loket in order to beat Tammany.

"Of course we mean to defeat Tammany Hall," but whether through the medium of a pared to say, as events to happen may cause a change of plans. Under no circumstances, how-

change of plans. Under no circumstance, were, will we agree to have a Republican at the head of the municipal ticket."

The ex-Mayor spoke of the "fine condition of our organization." A few Assembly districts only were weak, but his Committee of the Whole, recently appointed, would care for these independent of the middle of the whole, recently appointed the in a short time. In relation to the declaration of ex-Senator and put them in fighting trim in a relation to the declaration of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, printed by The Tribune last Monday morning, that he favored a combination this fail of all elements opposed to Tammany Hall, but that the candidate for Mayor should be a Republican, Mr. Grace said.

"I have read what ex-Senator Platt has said that the said hope on my return to have

ect, and hope on my return to have shaped that I may supplement his some well-defined ones of my own. News with some well-defined ones of my own.
As things now stand there seems to be considerable distinction on the part of a very large with any of the anti-Tammany or

to doubt Mr. Grace's sincerity in his allege, purpose to fight Tammany Hall. That it was never the ex-Mayor's intention to push his attack on Tammany further than a remote skirmish line was the opinion expressed by many opinion expressed by many

never the ex-Mayor's intention to push his aitack on Tammany further than a remote skirmish line was the opinion expressed by many well-informed politicians. It was also the opinion that Mr. Grace had been listening with both ears to the call of the Saratoga Hill-Tammany Conference for "Democrats to come together," and was preparing to respond. By the end of September Mr. Grace expects thinks will be in a shape which will enable him to throw off the mask entirely and be ready to help Tammany save Cleveland candidates for Congress in consideration of help from the "Cuckoos" for the machine Democratic State ticket and the Tammany ticket in New-York. Grover Cleveland's appointment of Mayor Gilroy's man McCarty to the important office of United States Marshal, whose only known qualification was that McCarty was backed by the Mayor and his Harlem coterie, has been looked upon as indubitable proof that the President was in a frame of mind to make any compromise with Tammany and the State machine. It is certainly as disgraceful a deal as Mr. Cleveland ever made and was immediately followed by the confirmation of Macfarlane, Mr. Grace's appointee for United States District-Attorney, But Edward Grasse, of the German-American Reform Union, who was nominated for United States Internal Revenue Collector in the IIId New-York District, and Charles De Kay, Richard Watson Gilder's brother-in-law, with the backing of the Good Government Clubs, pominated for Consul-General to Berlin, are still hung up in Senator Hill's cooler. Mr. Grace is not bothering himself about any but his own.

Ex-Mayor Grace has long been possessed with the lidea of his ability to capture Tammany Hall and become its leader himself. Perhaps Senator Hill would not object to such an arrangement provided Mr. Cleveland will come in and become a party to the scheme, throwing in the Federal patronage, Mr. Grace has been prating for several months about the corruption of Tammany and the necessity for a union of all elements opposed to the Wigwam for the purpose

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

St. Paul, Minn., July 28.—Charles F. Dane, deputy sheriff of Ramsey County, and F. R. Luther, clerk in the City Controller's office, were drowned near Fort Arthur, Ont., yesterday afternoon while on a lishing trib.

Evansville, Ind., July 2s.—Joseph Yowell and larence Dawson were drowned yesterday while athing in the Oho River opposite Mount Vernon, and. They were the sons of wealthy parents and yere visiting in Mount Vernon.

Springfield, Ill., July 28.—Governor Altgeld has honored the requisition of the Governor of New York for the extradition of John W. Love, who is under arrest at Chicago charsed with larceny. Love was cashier of the First National Bank at Watkins, N. Y., and also acted as agent for Augustine S. Cooley, of Canandaigue, N. Y., from whom Love appropriated some thousands of dollars.

Love appropriated some thousands of dellars.

Portland, Ore., July 28.—An elaborate scheme to evade the Chinese Registration law was unearthed here yesterday by Federal officers. James A. Miller, F. Reel and a printer and engraver have been arrested for counterfeiting Interva. Revenue registry certificates for Chinese. Their plat. was to sell certificates to Chinese here and in San Francisco. The prime mover in the scheme, a man named Minto, who came here from Baltimore, escaped arrest.

Brazil, Ind., July 28.—Mrs. Marietta Kress in-stituted suit against Charles Cooprider yesterday for the sum of \$10,000 damages for killing her hus-band, Thomas Kress, June 12, 1838. Cooprider is the son of Elias Cooprider and one of the wealthiest farmers in the country. The defendant in the suit is now serving a two years' sentence in the South-ern prison for the murder. Racine, Wis. July 28.—Assistant Attorney-General J. E. Dodge was in the city yesterday en route to Washington from California. He has been taking testimony in the case of Mrs. John C. Fremont against the Government for \$1,000,000 Mrs. Fremont claims the property where Fort Madison now stands, and the suit is brought to recover pay for the land and its use by the Government.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

TRIUMPH OF THE FRENCH GOVERN MENT OVER ITS SOCIALIST FOES.

BULGARIA'S HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENT - TEL EVICTED TENANTS ELL-SIR W. HAR-

IN THE LORDS-ROBBING THE RICH

PEW IN LONDON. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

(Copyright: 1804: By The Tribune Association.)

London, July 28 .- After fourteen sittings the French Chamber has passed the Ministerial bill result. But the firmness of the Ministry, which is understood to be in great part the firmness of the President, has prevailed. The substantially in its original shape, and as a perspeeches of M. Jaures, M. Milleraud, and other Socialist leaders, were characteristic. They ought to be worth almost as much as the bill tself to the cause of social order.

M. Jaures took a line which is also the line of the English Socialists. Society, with its faults and injustice, is responsible for Anarchism. The people who are corrupt, who apply corrupt methble corruptly in stocks, who use their wealth to control Ministries-they are as bad as the Anarchists, and ought to be punished like Anarchists. The sophistry of this is obvious, and so is the mischief. Nobody wishes to defend the practices which M. Jaures condemns; but neither does any sane man compare them with assassination and the use of dynamite for outrage and with the destruction of society itself, which is the Anarchist aim. M. Jaures is a rhetorician, and a professor who applies the academic meth od to politics for the most sinister ends. He has gained the ear of the Chamber. He is an eloquent speaker, adroit also, and plausible, and he preaches the most infamous doctrines in extremeelegant French. Apply his own rule to him, for he is one of the men who inflame the imagination of the masses. His appeals and arguments and passionate attacks on the order of things which exists lead straight to Anarchism in others, if not with himself. He came within six votes of passing the amendment in which he expressed his theory of remote causes as the proximate causes of Anarchism.

Such is the Chamber on which the Ministry has to lean. No majority is stable. Majorities are at the mercy of catchwords and sparkling the brink they had gone. They recovered from it, and the bill passed by 268 to 163. Any Ministry might be more than content with such a victory. The difficulty is that no French Ministry knows whether its victory is permanent, not whether its majority will hold together for the next five minutes.

It must be added that the attitude of the French press toward this question is not credtable to its conductors. The papers which make a trade of calumny and incendiarism might be expected to oppose the bill, and they do; but so, with few exceptions and in guarded terms, de ome of the best. They want liberty for themdemonstration of Tuesday in the press gallery in the Chamber was one which no Legislature ought to have tolerated. The gallery from which the hisses came was properly cleared. The journalists who thereupon sent a challengs to M. of the truth about some part of the press, did not improve their case, nor even excite deep admiration, even in a country where the duel in its cheapest form is of daily occurrence. Elsewhere they were laughed at. The seconds themselves decided that there was no pretext for fighting, so that journalistic valor will have to

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria seems to think that his dismissal of M. Stambuloff requires further explanation, and this he has given in the form of an interview with a Vienna correspondent. We are asked to believe that M. Stambuloff was the victim, not of princely caprice, but of democratic fickleness and ingratitude; in other words, that M. Stambuloff had become unpopular. "The entire Bulgarian Nation," asserts Prince Ferdinand, "demanded a change of government." No doubt there is some truth in this view, and it is stated in a way which adds to one's respect for a ruler who has heretofore been considered a worthy but not very strong personage. But M. Stambuloff's services to Bulgaria, and to this very Prince also, are of a kind which cannot be dismissed as the author of them has

was the most unpopular man in Prussia. If the old King had yielded to the Prussian Nation in 1864 and 1865, when it demanded a change of government, where would Prussia have been? Where would Germany have been? Where will Bulgaria be when another crisis shall arrive, as arrive it must in her foreign relations? If she does not recall M. Stambuloff, she must revive his policy. But his was the policy of a strong man, and where is the strong man? Bulgaria with or without M. Stambuloff, will have the sympathies of a great part of Europe. But she must have more than sympathy if she is to stand upright amid the shock of contending ar-

mies or of contending policies. Prince Ferdinand is a good ruler in quiet times and he has struck the true note in saying that Bulgaria will not become Russian. But he seems to think that free elections and good finance will work out the final salvation of this interesting little State. It is tolerably certain that, good things as they are in themselves, they will not. Bulgaria has been before, and is likely enough to be again, the pivot of European politics. She has produced one ruler capable of guiding her fortunes in the storm. Whether, having dropped this pilot, she will have another at hand when wanted, is a question on the answer to which her own fortunes, and probably the fortunes of all the principalities and of all southeastern Europe, will depend.

After three days' debate, Ministers carried the second reading of the Irish Evicted Tenants bill by 32 majority, in a House about two-thirds full. This is primarily a bill to reinstate tenants who went out under the Pian of Campaign. It is a bill, as Mr. Morley said, to close a social wound, It is urged that some such measure ought to be passed, in order to restore peace to a distracted country, and ought to be passed regardless of the merits or demerits of the Plan of Campaign. Ireland and the Government, said Mr. Moriey, are face to face with grave and serious difficulties. He appealed to the House of Commons on that ground. He affirmed that the great mass of the Irish tenantry approve of this bill. The great mass of the landlords, of course, do not The great mass of those who in Ireland are known as Loyalists do not. If the bill contents